

# SPEECH and TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM GOGOR,

*One of the three Desperate and incorrigible Traitors, Executed at the Grass-Mercat in Edinburgh, the eleventh day of March, 1681, for disowning His Sacred Majesties Authority; and owning and adhering to these Bloody and Murdering Principles, contained in that Execrable Declaration at Sanquhar, Cargills Traiterous Covenant, and Sacrilegious Excommunicating of the KING, by that Arch-Traitor Cargil, and avowing of themselves to be bound in Conscience, and by their Covenant, to Murder the KING, and all that Serve under Him; being Armed (the time they were apprehended) for that purpose.*

**M**EN and Brethren, these are to shew you, that I am come here this day to lay down my Life for owning Christ and his Truths; and in so much as we are Calumniate and Reproached, by lying upon our Names, and dreadful upbraiding of us, with saying, That we are not led by the Scriptures, and say we have taken other Rules to walk by; I take the Great God to be Witness against all and every one of them, that I take the Word of God to be my Rule, and I never designed any thing but honesty, and faithfulness to Christ: and for owning of Christ and the Scriptures, this day I am murdered; for adhering to the Born-down-truths, I am Condemned to dy; and I also leave my Testimony; and bear Witness against all the Apostate Ministers this day, that have taken favour at the Enemies hands: the only thing they take away my Life for, is, Because I disowned all those Bloody Traytors not to be Magistrates, which the Word of God casts off, and we are bound in Conscience and Covenant to God, to disown all such as are Enemies to God, and which they are avowed and open Enemies to Christ; *And they have made void my Word, saith the Lord:* Say what ye will Devils, say Wretches, say Enemies, say what ye will, we are owning the Truth of Christ, and his written Word; and condemn me in my Judgement who will, I leave my Blood on one and all, that says we are not led by the Scriptures: I leave my Blood upon you again to be a Witness against you, and a Condemnation in the great Day of Judgement. I have no more to say, I think this may satisfy all your Reason, and so forth, I leave his Enemies to his Curse, to be punished into everlasting Wrath, for now and ever, Amen.

Sic subscribitur, WIL. GOGOR.

5.  
GOOD NEWES  
FROM  
K E N T.

Being a true Relation of an hundred and twenty peeces of Ordnance taken neere *Gravesend*, and of five cart loads taken from *Cobham Hall*, August 20.

AND

*A discovery of ammunition for five hundred men taken from the Archbishop of Canterburies house at Lambeth on friday night last.*

Also a description of the battell between the *Hollanders* and nine ships of *Dunkirk* going to aid the Rebels in *Ireland*, and how after three houres fight they were surprized by the *Hollanders*.

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H. Elfyng, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

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Printed for Io. Iohnson. August 22. 1642.

*the Parliament*

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1891

# K E N T

Being a Relation of the History and Progress of the  
City of New York, from its first Settlement  
to the Present Time.

AND

A Description of the City, and of the  
Neighbourhood, and of the  
People as they are now.

Also a Description of the  
Manner and Customs of the  
People as they were formerly.

By J. K. N. T.



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Printed by J. K. N. T.

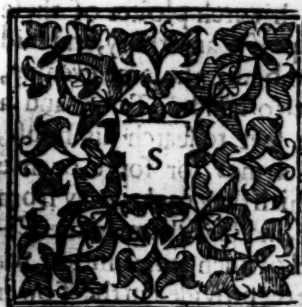


JOYFULL NEWES  
FROM COBHAM-HALL  
IN KENT.

Being a true Relation of such armes as were  
taken from thence August 20.

ALSO

A Discovery of such Ammunition as was taken  
from the Archbishop of Canterbury Aug. 19.



Sheweth howe the  
Vch hath beene the  
providence and vi-  
gilancie of this our  
Parliament, having  
been so prosperously  
sacconded with the  
blesing of God up-  
on their endeavours  
that they have been  
successefull even be-  
yond hope, in detecting and defeating the plots  
of the malignant party, how cunningly soever  
by them contrived. Vpon the nineteenth of

this moneth the Parliament received information of about an hundred and twenty pieces of Ordnance that lay neere the water side foure miles from Gravesend, which causeth the inhabitants to watch them every night, fearing lest those which are ill-affected to the King and Parliament should possesse themselves of them or steale some of them away, many of them being so small, that they might be carried away by two or three men, which might prove very prejudiciall to the peace of that countrey: whereupon the Parliament have taken order for the securing and safe keeping of them.

No sooner is one pernicious designe discovered, but another supplies the roome of it: for information being given to the Parliament-House, that great store of armes and ammunition was provided by that arch-plotter of these evils, the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, and laid up in his house at Lambeth, the same evening, being friday, about two hundred Foot, and a troop of Horse were sent to search his house, wherein they found armes for foure or five hundred men, all which they tooke away from his house at Lambeth, and laid them in the City, having little need of such ammunition for his defence, being better provided in the Tower since hee kept Court there. Vpon the same evening a troupe of Horse were sent into Kent to search some Recusants houses which were suspected.



suspected to have great store of armes and ammunition, and coming to make search at Cobham-Hall, they were denied entrance, and very much resisted, though little hurt was done, as is credibly reported, notwithstanding the rumor of so many being hurt and slaine: after much opposition they entred the house, and found there five cart loads of ammunition, which they have taken away, intending to bring it up to London. Vpon this day also Sir John Meldrom that was sent to Hull, according to the desire of Sir John Hotham, by the Parliament, for to aid and assist him in the defence of that towne, came to the Parliament House, and acquainted them with the true state of things there, and that Sir John Hotham hath so cleared the coasts about him by sea and land, that the Cavaliers dare not so much as to come neer the towne. As for the maior part of Yorkshire, they are so well affected to the Parliament, that when as His Majesty had commanded all his loving subjects to reparaire unto him that would aid and assist him, the chiefeft of the Gentry of that countrey refuse to obey the said command, and are resolved to assist the Parliament against all that shall oppose them, profering their own persons to both Houses to maintaine the said Cause: and for that end have desired the Parliament to send such forces as might secure them in so doing.

As the faces of all *Britaine* shew their hearts and inclinations, so if their hearts were transparent, and as perspicuous as their faces, they would appeare fearfull of the future, were not the Representative Body of the State carefull to cure the present malady, by qualifying and tempering the distempered humours, and save the much endangered body, by cutting off some rotten and putrified members which infect, infect and invade the republique: and herein consists a great part of the happinesse of this Kingdome, which (next under the Searcher of hearts) is derived unto us by the pious care and industry of the Parliament, in that they have been so successfull in discovering and searching out of the plots & machinations of the adverse party, and so indulgent and friendly to all such as are well-affected to the peace and welfare of this Kingdome. Nor is there amity and friendship circumscribed and terminated within this Kingdome of *England*, but is further shewed in the unity and correspondence betwixt us and our Brethren of *Scotland*, though so many ill-affected spirits have endeavoured a disjunction. A further degree of our happines in this Island is to be seen in the mutuall concord betwixt us and the States of *Holland*, whose confederacie with this Nation hath been happy, and all their designs seconded with success since their first union. They have lately declared their fide-

ry and good affection to the Parliament in certaine letters presented to the House, wherein is intimated and declared to them their true, reall, and constant affection and resolution to the Parliament. Their actions shew as much as their words, which is further manifested in an overthrow given to the Fleet of *Dunkirk* going to aid the Rebels in *Ireland*.

Upon the 19. of this month nine ships set out from *Dunkirk*, sailing with all speed to the coasts of *Ireland*: but the Lord of the seas being displeased with their intentions prospered not their proceedings, but raised a great tempest which drove them back upon the coast of *England*. but fearing to come too neer by reason of the Earle of *Warwick's* Fleet, they cast anchor about 41. leagues distant from the *English* coast, and staying there two dayes by reason of a contrary wind, they espied two Flemish ships sailing neer them, which caused a great feare and jealousy in them, suspecting they would descry them to the Dutch Fleet which lay by the way as they were to saile homeward, which indeed they did, describing the number of the Spanish Fleet, and in what place they lay: which occasioned the Dutch Admirall (a terrible enemy against the Spaniard) with all speed to prepare five ships of warre to hoise sail toward the Fleet of *Dunkirk*, going himselve in person, and coming in sight of them hanged out his colours,